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The Sunday Journal has double the circulation of any Sunday paper in Indiana, Price five cents.

THERE appears to be a growing sentiment that the dollar of the American Nation must be as good as the best.

As the time approaches when the splendid wheat crop can be put upon the markets, a general quickening of business is discernible.

DESPITE the boastings of its special champions, the price of silver bullion has faltered a little during the past few days, so that the intrinsic value of a silver dollar is 78.1 cents.

THE export of gold seems to have ceased, chiefly, it is fair to assume, because the money will be needed at home to handle the wheat crop; but before it is in the market the \$70,000,000 will come back to us.

THE total valuation of New York city for the purposes of taxation is \$1,785,-857,338, an increase of \$88,878,948 during the past year, which is about half the actual value of the wealth within the limits of the city.

THE doctors, the experts, the lawyers and the editors are indulging in no end of discussion concerning the execution of the New York murderers, but we notice they are very dead, and that is the main point. Let us have peace.

THE best thing that can follow the reading of the Declaration of Independence a week ago is the proclamation of leading dry-goods dealers that the manufacturers of this country have passed all competitors in the production of many lines of fine goods.

REPORTS from all sections of the country show that the celebrations of the late Fourth of July were very general, and were characterized with the spirit of national patriotism. In the South there was a more enthusiastic expression of patriotism on the day than there has been for a third of a century.

THERE are those who find fault with Secretary Rusk because he did not continue in the service a man who declared with some emphasis that he took "no interest in politics," but the Secretary was right. A man who takes no interest in public affairs is not fit to be a citizen, and is the last man to have employment under the government.

In New England it is reported that farm labor is scarce; Iowa recently reported that fifty thousand men were wanted to work on the farms in that State, while from California and some sections of the South come complaints of a lack of farm labor. In the cities are hundreds of men who complain of no employment. Either they do not want to work on farms or prefer want and idleness in the city.

THE Philadelphia Press suggests that an invitation be extended to the young Emperor William to visit this country during the Columbian exhibition. Several papers have approved the suggestion, adding that in the event he came he would be the first crowned head of Europe to visit this country. As a drawing card, the Emperor might help the fair, but to invite the Emperor of Germany and pass by the President of France would not be good republicanism. Should the Emperor come, he should be treated with the same courtesy as would the President of the republic of France, and no more.

THE latest reports, both from Illinois and Kansas, are that the State entomologists have devised a remedy for the destruction of the chinch bug by inoculating a few with a white fungus which has been found to be deadly, and sending them forth to spread the disease. If subsequent experiments sustain those of this season, this discovery will be worth more to the country in a single year than all the agricultural colleges and experimental stations have cost up to the present time. Now, if these scientists could extend their destructive devices to the blood-thirsty mosquito and his minor serenade, they would be hailed as the benefactors of the age.

WE may now understand why Gen. Wolseley depreciated American volunteers in the Sherman letters. He compared them with the citizen soldiery of Great Britain, who seem not to have any idea of discipline. A few days ago the War Office ordered out the volunteers to pay honor to the German Emperor, giving instructions as to the time they should arrive and the trains they

volunteers did not arrive on time, but two or three hours later, thus attending to business a few hours longer. The London Times defends the citizen soldiery and tells the War Office that "the volunteers must be led, not driven." The American volunteer of the war period was not of that kind.

THE NEW POWER IN THE CHURCH.

Williston Church, which for a long time was supported as a mission by the older Congregational churches in Portland, Me., was the birthplace of one of the most remarkable religious organizations of the day. The pastor at that time, Rev. F. E. Clark, felt the need of an organization which should embrace, as a distinct working force, the younger members of the church. Accordingly, he organized a society of that character in February, 1881, which was called the "Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor." That single grain of mustard seed, sown in that small and feeble Congregational Church in the eastern State of the Union, during the past ten years has become a tree whose branches have extended to every State and to nearly every evangelical church in this country and Great Britain. At the present time the organization is holding its annual convention in Minneapolis, drawing an attendance of twelve thousand. In ten years this single society with a few members has grown to 16,-274 societies, with a membership of 1,-008,980. In recent church history there has not been such a remarkable growth. From being the auxiliary of a Congregational church it has become a part of nearly all the so-called evangelical churches in the country. In 1882 there were 481 members; in 1883, 2,870 members; in 1885 the number was not quite 11,000; in June, 1890, it was 60,000, but in June, 1891, the membership was over 1,000,000. It is found in thirty denominations, the Presbyterians having 4,019 societies, the Congregationalists 3,545. the Baptists 2,381, the Methodists 2,866, the Disciples or Christians 801, and so on. It has been the experience of pastors

that so long as the older members of the churches did the work of the church and sustained its social meetings, the younger members felt no responsibility. and in time took little interest in the church. This organization is designed to band the young members of the churches together in societies pledged to attend weekly meetings and to do the work assigned them. As a rule, the older members of the church do not attend the meetings. Another need for the organization was found in the fact that the children leave the Sundayschool at an age when they most need religious instruction and influence. One of the main purposes of the organization is to induce young people to attend the weekly meetings, and that purpose has met with signal success. Thousands of young people between twelve and twenty years of age are led to attend these meetings who would rarely go to a regular church service and never to a social meeting. Potent social influences are employed to induce the young to attend these meetings and to interest them in religious matters, and the result has been wonderful. As a rule, the organizations work within the field of their respective churches, but with the same name and purpose, and with one general organization made up of all the church organizations, the influence of the Endeavor is to unite all churches as the divisions of one army. The pastor of one of the large churches in this city is very enthusiastic over the results of the organization, declaring that it has given a fresh inspiration to the cause and has added to the church a new and vigorous army of workers.

Its rise and growth has been so silent and sudden that the society has attracted little attention; but an organization of only ten years of age which can fill a city with delegates by the car-load from nearly every State in the Union, full of zeal and enthusiasm, is a new force in the Christian church whose influence in the years to come no one would be so rash now as to attempt to forecast.

THE DEFECT OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL

One of the obstacles in the way of the production of the finest goods in this country is that we have to depend upon Europe for designers and skillful artisans. Now that the country is making great progress in such industries we may expect that those who are born and educated here may become skilled artisans, but for the present we seem destined to depend largely upon Europe for them. This should not be. In all fields of mechanical invention and production in which American brain has earnestly entered in competition it has excelled. In inventions in machinery for the production of fabrics and in labor-saving agricultural implements Americans have outstripped all other competitors. Until within a comparatively brief period we have not needed the highest skill in mechanical design, but now we do, and as the years go on, unless folly should obtain control of our economic policy, we shall need more of such skill than any nation in the world. But aside from a comparatively few special institutions, we have no schools for the instruction of skilled artisans and designers. In Germany and France public instruction is designed to make practical artisans, but, for the most part, the instruction in our public schools and their influence tend rather to unfit than fit boys and girls for the great industries which are the basis of national prosperity. We have much to learn in this direction. It would not take so long to learn it if those who have most to do with our systems of public education would consent to be taught by the practical necessities of the country. In the countries which furnish us our designers and artisans, drawing and modeling are taught with the primer. In some of our schools attempts of this kind are made, but rather as accomplishments than the first essentials in useful education. A practical people in most things, our systems of common educa-

The school of the people should teach them something which will help them to earn their bread and repay the country for its expenditure upon them. But the

tion are well nigh non-practical.

Indeed, it may almost be said that the influence and instruction of our public schools rather unfit than fit the mass of people for the work of life. It may be too much to say that the influence of the higher instruction in the public school to-day drives young men and women away from manual labor employments, but observation of the results will almost justify it. The education of the public school is nearly all literary and rarely in any sense technical. Boys and girls are drilled in branches that can be of no use to people who must work, and but little or no technical instruction is given. The intellect may be sharpened and disciplined, but the hand is scarcely taught to write decently, much less

to perform a skillful service which will furnish bread. There will be a revolution in the public-school system sooner or later, and it would better be sooner. With elementary instruction in books there must be elementary technical instruction which will more than take the place of the abolished apprentice system. The elements of the mechanic arts must be taught in the public school and the elements of scientific agriculture in the country school, instead of useless higher arithmetic, alleged rhetoric, unnecessary algebra and useless smatterings of dead and foreign languages. The education which, if it could be anything, would be an accomplishment, must make room for the education that will prepare children for the practical work of life and to make the most of their abilities.

THE NEW EUROPEAN ALLIANCE.

France is said to be anxious because she has been left out in the proposed alhance, which, thus far, is made up of Germany, Austria and Italy, and which Great Britain will probably join. This leaves France and Russia, of the large ations, out in the cold, which means that they will not be consulted in regard to the peace of Europe, and in the event that either Russia or France, or both, should undertake to change the map of Europe in any respect, or even to materially modify that of the rest of that continent, these nations will unite in a protest or in a war to prevent. This combination is made by nations whose respective governments or rulers are not in accord. All of them are naturally hostile to France, because it has a republican form of government, to which all the members of the proposed alliance are hostile. Any combination or movement which would enhance the power or influence of France would threaten the permanency of monarchies and monarchical privileges. On the other hand, Russia is an autocracy which has ambitions and designs of her own. She wants Turkey, or, at least, the naval control of the waters which unite her with the Mediterranean. She is believed to covet Bulgaria, and has threatened Great Britain in India. Thus it appears that the new alliance is made for the double purpose of curtailing the influence of republican France and holding Russia in check by a combination of military power which Russia is forced to respect. Such a combination will naturally have an influence to bind together the nations which are in it in a manner which will give them, collectively, and to any general policy which they espouse, greater strength. Such an alliance can unite upon a policy in regard to the division of Africa or upon any international policy, and carry it out, something which no one of them could safely undertake. Such an alliance can direct the policy of Europe, unless Russia and France unite to oppose, which would be hazardous. But while such an alliance, which is practically a renewal of another with less members, may influence the governments, and, perhaps, the commerce of the eastern continent, the prominence of the United States on this continent and its importance to all Europe renders it a matter of little importance to us.

THE PISTOL HABIT.

The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier, in a recent article commenting upon a murder of more than usual atrocity.

The "whisky evil" and "the pistol evil" are the twin curses of the State. It is time for the peaceable, and orderly, and law-loving people of the State to move earnestly, and together, and effectively to restrict or suppress them. A thousand ruined homes bear testimony already to the results of our continued neglect of duty in this matter, and the number increases yearly, weekly, almost daily. If there is any cure for such a condition it should be found and applied. If there be none we should cease to stultify ourselves by inviting strangers to settle among us and share our lot. They will not come. "No man's life is safe in South Carolina," is a saying that is current

among us. It is current elsewhere. The South Carolina paper is right. The pistol habit "is current elsewhere." Probably the whisky evil has something to do with it, but it would not if so many people who are not fit to be trusted with fire-arms did not carry them on all occasions. Indeed, there seems to be a growing idea that a pistol is as much a part of a man's equipment as a pocket-knife. Many people assume that the carrying of arms is essential to their safety, and the result is that they use them without provocation. Nearly every little street brawl which years ago would be settled with the fists now culminates in a shooting. In some parts of the country, when two men meet who have had some trouble, they immediately draw their "guns" and begin a fusillade. Sometimes one or both are wounded, but usually innocent bystanders are the victims. In the North the pistol habit appears in the settlement of other difficulties. No week passes in which one does not read of three or four cases where a brainless wretch shoots a woman because she refuses to marry him, and then shoots himself. Cases are not rare where men, beginning with whisky, end the act by shooting their wives. Not infrequently women use the pistol to revenge themselves upon the men who have injured them. For the most part, these are new phases in what may be called our civilization. Whence this impulse to become the murderers of women who will not marry those who become murderers, and women because they are the wives of those who murder? It was not so a few years ago. Has human life lost its sanctity, or has the

simpletons who have neither brains nor self-control? Again, how far is the vile blood-and-thunder trash which is sold as reading matter responsible for the pistol habit? How many fools who would not otherwise have thought of such a tragedy been inspired by the reading of a trashy story, in which the wretch who shoots a woman and then shoots himself appears as a romantic

TO PROTECT AMERICAN WINES.

Dealers in pure American wines complain that the reputation of their goods is injured and the market destroyed by the sale of adulterated wines made by disreputable dealers to imitate the genuine. There is a remedy for this. An act of the last Congress, approved Oct. 1, 1890, prescribes the conditions under which native wines may be fortified, the materials that may be used, the maximum strength which such wines may have, and penalties for violating the law. Under this law no person but the producer of sweet wines, who is also an authorized distiller, may use wine spirits to fortify or strengthen sweet wine. The proportion of spirit wine that may be thus used is limited by the law, and its use is restricted to nine months in the year, beginning with August. The use of anything but pure wine spirits is prohibited, and it can only be used at the vineyard of the wine-grower where the grapes are grown and the wine made. The only kind of sweet wine which may be thus fortified is pure fermented grapejuice, "and it shall contain no other substance introduced before, at the time of or after fermentation, and such sweet wine shall contain not less than 4 per cent. of saccharine matter."

There are other provisions of the law, all of which are intended to encourage the growth of pure American wines and to prevent the manufacture of artificial wines. The business of the wine-grower is protected, and that of the wine-mixer is placed under a ban. The law further provides that if American wines which have been exported are re-imported as foreign wines, they shall pay duty as such. This provision is aimed at the practice of sending American wines abroad and bringing them back under a foreign name and label to catch unpatriotic Americans who think foreign

products better than domestic. The provisions of this law are such that, if strictly enforced, they will put a stop to the business of manufacturing American wines, except the legitimate manufacture by authorized persons out of pure materials and on the vineyards where the grapes are grown. Thus, if the growers and manufacturers of pure wine will unite to secure the enforcement of the law they can break up the adulterating business. The enforcement of the law is in the hands of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who is authorized to make and issue regulations for that purpose. Its enforcement would contribute materially toward maintaining the reputation of American wines for purity and preserving for them the home market, which, by rights, they ought exclusively to control.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT. A curious fact disclosed by the census bulletin regarding the public-school enrollment is that while nearly every Southern State shows a percentage of increase in enrollment between 1880 and 1890 considerably greater than that of population, most of the Northern States show the reverse. In other words, public-school enrollment in the South has increased in a greater ratio than population, while in the North it has not kept up with the population. For instance, Georgia increased 19 per cent. in population and 44 per cent. in enrollment, while Ohio increased 14 per cent. in population and 5 per cent. in enrollment. Louisiana increased 19 per cent. in population and 53 per cent. in enrollment, while Illinois increased 24 per cent. in population and 10 per cent. in enrollment. Mississippi increased 13 per cent. in population and 47 per cent. in enrollment, while Indiana increased 10 per cent. in population and 96/100 of 1 per cent. in enrollment. It runs about the same way all the way through. This seems to show that public-school education has made relatively more progress in the South during the last decade than it has in the North. Of course, there was greater room for progress, the increased enrollment being, no doubt, largely due to the progress of education among the colored people. It is probable, also, that the increase in the number of parochial and private schools in the North has a good deal to do with the small percentage of increase in public-school enrollment. This is not a good sign. The public schools are better worthy of encouragement and support than parochial or private schools. The former are the schools of the masses and the latter of the classes. Apart from mere educational results, in which private schools are no better than public schools, their social influence is bad, tending to develop an exclusive and aristocratic feeling, which should have no place under republican government. Most private schools are nurseries of snobbery.

GOSSIP NOT NEWS.

A few days since several New York papers, which claim to lead metropolitan journalism, devoted nearly a column each to the story of a modiste who had had some trouble with a lady in St. Louis about the payment of a bill for her services. The lady in question is the wife of a St. Louis man of prominence, and is not only a woman of high social standing, but one who devotes time and money to the promotion of charities. Even if the modiste's story had been true, there was no excuse for publishing it, more than there would have been for the publication of the details of a disagreement of two men about the payment for a piece of work which did not involve \$200. Nevertheless, the story of an angry woman regarding the wife of a well-known citizen, whose name is known in Washington and all the cities of the West, is paraded at length. It was a matof no consequence to anybody, and the recital was one which could have interested none except

son was gratified by the publication of the story in papers having half a million circulation, and that was the irate modiste, to whom the telling of her story was a satisfaction, because she must have felt that she was annoying the lady with whom she was at variance. Of course, the lady who was thus paraded as a vulgar and unprincipled woman was justly indignant; yet none except those two could have had a particle of interest in a column of gossip about a dispute about making a couple of dresses. The lady assailed made an explanation, charging that the modiste is a dishonest sharper. And there the whole matter ends. Why should it have been begun by metropolitan papers? "The time is not far distant," said a well-known newspaper man recently, "when a murder will be worth only a paragraph." Has not the time come when such a story as that to which reference has been made should not be given five lines in a newspaper because it is not news?

Or all the farcical proceedings con-

nected with the spectacular reception of the German Emperor in England the most farcical is his speech at Guildhall in favor of peace. The burden of his address was "my aim is, above all, for peace." This is what they all say. There is not a monarch in Europe who does not embrace every opportunity to declare in favor of peace. From time immemorial they and their royal predecessors have been for peace. For that they tax, and rob, and grind the people. For that they maintain enormous standing armies and navies, absorbing the national resources and energies in the support of vast military establishments. To let himself testify, each one of them is for peace, desiring that above all things, while the rest are turbers of the peace. This veriest cant and nonsense. crowned heads of Europe are peacemakers and peace lovers, who are the disturbers of the peace? Surely not the people whom they ride booted and spurred, and who are impoverished to support standing armies. The peoples of Europe would all welcome permanent peace if they could but have it, but the rulers will not let them. The latter are chronic disturbers of the peace. They are ever ready on the slightest provocation to "cry havoc and let slip the dogs of war." Their only use for peace is to prepare for war. The Emperor of Germany is the greatest disturber of the peace in the entire lot, and probably that is the reason why he claims to be the greatest lover of peace. In Europe this is called diplomacy.

textile factories in that State long ago as 1840. From March 20 to Sept. 20 the hours of labor were from 5 A. M. to 7 P. M., and during the remainder of the year a half hour longer, with half an hour for breakfast and forty-five minutes for dinner. That was the fourteen-hour system. The wages paid to the day laborer at that date was 75 cents, while the cotton-spinners rarely averaged \$1 for fourteen hours of unremitting labor. The work of the weaver was much more exacting than now, and 66 2/3 cents a day was above the average of wages. Men and boys had no overcoats, and boys who worked in the mills during summer went barefoot. Calico was the usual dress of women, few having anything better for summer. There were no stoves in sleeping-rooms, no carpets, and straw was the mattress. The livingroom where the mill employes boarded was at once the dining-room and kitchen. The meat common was the pork raised in the vicinity. Tea, coffee and sugar were used sparingly, and molasses was almost invariably used for sweetening. This is a fair picture of the life in Eastern manufacturing towns forty or fifty years ago. And yet there are those who tell us that the wageearner was better off then than now.

A VENERABLE citizen of Massachusetts

has been writing the Boston Transcript

an interesting account of the life of peo-

ple who worked in cotton and other

CHARLES TODD, the engineer on the fated train on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, when he sighted the destruction which he knew would cause his death if he did his utmost to save his train, stood to his post, reversed the engine, applied the air-brakes and opened the sand valve. Through these efforts the train kept the rails, but the engine was thrown into the river. When he was pulled out of the wreck in a dying condition his first words were inquiries for the safety of the passengers. after which he expired. There was nothing picturesque about Todd, nothing romantic or poetic as he ran his engine, but when he died, as he did, to save the lives of others, he became a hero of the noblest type. The ranks of the people are full of such heroes, who come to the front in such emergencies to prove the falsity of the assertion that the heroic does not exist in these prosaic times.

Many newspapers are using "electrocute" and "electrocution" to describe execution by electricity, and it is not unlikely that common usage will finally give the word the stamp of approval and a place in the dictionaries. Nevertheless, it is an awkward and unmeaning term. The word "execution" is derived from the Latin ex, out, and sequi, to follow, and means to follow out or pursue to the end. The dropping of the first syllable and tacking the last one on the word "electro" makes a mongrel coinage unsupported by etymology, analogy or anything else. However, usage can sanction it, and probably will.

Or eighteen Latin-American countries all but two have decided to take part in the World's Columbian Exposition. Mexico will give \$1,000,000, which is as much as the United States has appropriated; Brazil will give \$325,000-more than any State except Illinois; the United States of Colombia has appropriated \$100,000-as much as Ohio; Costa Rica has appropriated \$50,000, and therefore ranks with Iowa and Minnesota: Peru gives \$25,000, and Chili, notwithstanding her war, has appropriated \$100,000, being \$25,000 more than Indiana. European countries are also beginning to take an interest in the fair. should take. Instead of doing this, the public school does very little of this. evil thing commended itself to mere very comme

mark, writes: "There has been some little holding back in Europe heretofore, but the governments and people are beginning to take a lively interest in the matter, and I am confidentwhen the spring of 1892 comes they will be as anxious as we to exhibit their products and to be present."

THE deposed Treasurer of Missouri is again on trial for defalcation, which leads a paper to remark that the State will make a case against him, whereat his lawyer will call in the "twins" and dramatically demand, with tearful eyes and faltering voice, if the jurors are ready to brand their young lives with the conviction of their parent, and he will be acquitted. If the manliness of the accused husband and parent will not lead him to save his wife and children such humiliation to secure a favorable verdict, the court should interfere to prevent what is equivalent to improper solicitation of jurers, or the law should secure jurors who cannot be induced to condone crime by an appeal

In his Fourth of July address Mr. De-

How to govern great municipalities was not contemplated by the founders of this Republic. They based their institutions upon the town-meeting. There is corruption in the government of these vast municipalities, but nowhere else in our public

And yet very little attention is given, comparatively, to what may be called the economics of municipal governments. In the old world, however, the government of the city has been reduced to something like a science, which we may study with profit.

A CABLEGRAM from Constantinople says, The Porte has issued orders prohibiting orthodox Greeks from using the northern entry of the Holy Grotto at Bethlehem." and adds, "it is expected that Russia will enter a protest against this prohibition." It was a dispute growing out of this question in 1853 that served as a preface and pretext for the Crimean war. The diapute grows out of the right to use two staircases which lead from the basilica of Bethlehem to what is called the Nativity Grotto. The northern staircase is the exclusive property of the Latins or Catholics, while the southern one is claimed exclusively by representatives of the Greek Church, of which the Czar is the head. Collisions on these staircases cause a great deal of bad blood. The present action of Turkey is taken at the demand of France. It is on such trifles as this that the peace of Eu-

In New York one evening last week a man went to a grogshop in the lower part of the city and took a heavy drink of the stuff sold as whisky. He then went to a manhole over a sewer and tried to remove the cap, but failed. He then went back to the saloon and got another drink, returned to the manhole, wrenched off the cap and plunged in head foremost. It was a dreadful death, but it seemed preferable to existence with two full drinks of Bowery whisky burning his vitals.

On Arbor day the school children of New York expressed their preference by ballot for a State flower. The result has just been announced, and shows that 294,816 preferences were expressed for the rose, while the goldenrod received 206,402. Last year, the golden rod led with 81,308 votes, and the rose followed with 79,666. In many respects the rose is preferable as the representative of cultivation, while the goldenrod is a poverty weed.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

In More Ways than One, "Ye argument is too one-sided. It reminds me of a, g-handle." "Oh! You grasp it with ease, eh?"

Of Course. "Hawkshaw seems to take a keen delight in

hasing a crook." "Yes. Then it is that he is following his bent.

as it were." Inconsistent.

Wibble-Did you ever notice wherein a strike of car conductors differs from other strikes? Wabble-No. How does it? Wibble-Well, when they go out they don't go

Something of the Sort. "I say," asked the sporting editor, "how does that passage run in reference to the unfaithful servant who was thrown completel; in the shade by his fellows!"

darkness?" queried the religious editor. "Yes; that't the fellow I mean. I knew I had the facts all right, but couldn't just remember the words."

"Do you mean the one who was cast into outer

His Wife's Idea. The poet had written:

"Could I but tell what my posom felt-" When the divine afflatus flattened and he went out for a walk. His wife came into the room a moment after, read the solitary line and ex-

"Well! If that isn't just like bim! Who on earth but a poet would be thinking of chest-protectors this time of year?"

A Lift of the Veil. By special arrangement with the Bengalo-Bos-

tonese Theosophic News Company (limited) the Journal is permitted to publish the following: "BERLIN, July 4, 2001 .- The general disarmament of Europe, which went into effect to-day, is being celebrated amid universal rejoicing. As far as the eve can reach the houses are seen to be decorated with the French, German, Russian and English colors; these national emblems being, in many cases, intertwined in a 'true-lovers' knot," The Standard Oil Company, by whose command the new era of peace was inaugurated. has graciously presented to the city 150 barrels of crude oil, with which, under strict police supervision, the youth of the capital are making mmense bon-fires. But one accident, and that, fortunately, not serious, has occurred to mar the general festivities. A small boy dropped a lighted match into a half-emptied barrel of oil, which exploded. A few windows were shattered, and Count Otto von Bismarck, at one time rather a prominent figure in German councils, suffered the loss of his mustache and eyebrows. No one else was injured, the blazing oil extinguishing itself by the force of its own explosion "LONDON, July 4, 2001.-Intelligence has been

received here of the foundering of the petroleum tank-ship Uncle Sam off Calais. The Uncle Sam was at one time an Italian man-of-war. The entire crew of thirty men were saved."

BREAKFAST-TABLE CHAT.

HENRY CAMPBELL, Mr. Parnell's private secretary, appears to be the greatest gainer by the dowfall of his chief. He has recovered \$6,500 by four libel actions growing out of the scandal.

It is said that when Hannibal Hamlin and General Sherman attended the reunion of the Army of the Potomac, Hamlin said to Sherman: "General, you and I will not attend any more of these reunions."

CHARLES DAVENPORT, of Cambridge, Mass., who is said to have built the first railroad car in the United States, has just started for a tour of Europe. He is over eighty years of age and "as sound as a nut." THE Rev. Charles A. Parrish, a colored orator, of Kentucky, has become quite popular with his congregation since he earnestly advanced the belief that Adam was a black man, and the forbidden fruit a wa-

MME. DE LESSEPS is regarded, as one of the most devout women in Paris, but it is

termelon.